AN AMBRICAN WOMAN IN PARIS .. No. XXVIII. THE VIRGIN

Pants, Monday, March 20, 1854. Henore rendered to the Holy Virgin are not restricted to the incleaves of church walls. In cities her images fill shees at the corners of streets, and in the country she ctands at cross roads, or is lodged, as near Rumbouillet, under the branches of a shady tree. It is at least a pretty splem to implore a loving interceasor in such a chap and more love and possy are hid therein, than May

sephyra ever inspired to the piping Tytarus. If we were devent Catholics, we should appease our impatience to return to Paris by communions and devotions near this little image, under this great elm tree. The verdure has disappeared from the trodden paths around it, and your heart and mine may offer only the stony ground of unbelief, or the sun of reason may have withered the spepringing head of sentimental faith—or dogmas may an honest charity, we may dimly appreciate the sent of these hamlet peasants for her whom we all call "Mary, The mother of Christ.

Her familiar name is Noire Dame-or Our Lady-to the State she is Our Lady of Victory: to the Church, our Lady of Protection; to the people, Our Lady of Hope and Consostien; for all, she is christened, Ours. Notre Dame has ber cathedral palaces in all Catholic Christendom; Notre Dame sanctifies the play-house of every peasant child: bere in her shady retreat she receives the homage of every passer-by. Mothers and maidens come to say their heads ther feet, or render a humble salute, waving the right hand before the head and heart in the mystic sign of the cross.

The month of May is Mary's menth. It is a long feto time when she receives offerings of roses, virgin lilies and all the first fresh bloom of spring. Men wear violets in their button holes. Girls love to take their first communion the menth of May. Every evening at vespers her chapels are througed with worshipers, and prayers and the perfume of flowers rise together as sweet incense from her

The morning litany addresses its seventy two supplies tions to the Sacred Trinity, and especially to Jesus, the son of Mary, and by all his virtues, all his graces, all his mysteries of joy and sorrow, he is prayed to grant pity and deliverance But at evening, when the world is weary, and the wings of faith are weaker, and the soul longs for human sympathy, the sweet name of Mary is invoked, and often repeated and varied as light in a crown of jewels She is called the "Holy Mary, the Holy mother of God, "Hely Virgin of Virgins, and Mother chaste, amiable, ad-"mirable, prudent, venerable, powerful, clement, faithful Mirror of Justice, Temple of Wisdom, Cause of Joy, Spir "itual Vase, Mysterious Rose, Tower of Ivory, Tower of "David, Ark of the Covenant, Gate of Heaven, Star of the Merning, Health of the Sick, Refuge of Sinners, Solace of "the Afflicted, Succor of Christians, Queen of Angels, Pa-"triarche, Prophets, Apostles, Martyrs, Confessors, Queen of " all Saints.

This is Mary the intercessor at evening prayer and at curfew time—old and young, in passing this consecrated tree, kneel before their loving mother and say an Ave Maric. She is their embodiment of created perfection, and seems to occupy nearly the same place in the Catholic mind that in Humanity does in the Protestant-except, I think. Catholies practically associate with her more of feminine tenderness and human sympathy than we habitually associate with her Divine Son. God is their Father, Mary their

Jewish women had long aspired to the maternity of the expected Redeemer. The world awaited the virgin who hould bear the Son of Man Even the Druids instituted worship in honor of her. When the fullness of time was come, the power of the Highest overshadowed Mary. Her foot bruised the serpent's head. All woman-all human all thrilling with love, untouched by original or actual sin -she lived devout, constant and faithful to her Divine spouse. She yielded to death, but like her Son, broke its ends and ascended to the right hand of the sacred Trinity, as Queen of Heaven. The early Christians did her homage wassals, and her assumption and coronation are still celebrated as the great fetes of the Catholic Church.

The charms of Rebecca, the graces of Rachel, the touching figure of Esther, the proud step of Judith, were as pigments of female beauty. Mary excelled them all. She is called the chef d cuvre of God---the great work of the Trinity to prepare an entrance for a Redeemer to this fallen e carden of which Christ is the flower-the temple in which God was present, the dawn which announced the rising of the sun, the mirror in which was reflected the ed Trinity. Christ is the fountain of life-Mary the terrestrial Paradise wherein it had its source. Christ is the true vine-Mary the blessed Earth which gave it root. If one is timid before Divine Justice and fears to invoke

its mercy, Mary is the star of promise. Christ was divine, incarnate-Mary was human, immaculate. Christ taught the doctors in his youth, honored the feast of Cana and wept at Lezerus's tomb. Mary wa: a maiden, a wife, a her, and childless, her soul was pierced through with human sorrow. Christ fell seven times beneath his cross. Mary's heart was crucified with seven agonies at his crucifixion. He bere the sins of the world and ascended to his glory. Her mother's spirit sunk in torture at the cruel indignities offered to her beloved son. No mystery of human leve or sorrow was hid from her. No shadow of human experience escaped her. She was the mysterious link that sed Divine to Human Nature. She clasped the mantle that vailed Divinity from mortal gaze. Not an angel, but a woman, she is Queen of that troop of ministering spirits who are messengers from Heaven to Earth. She is the Elect of angels, the Spouse of the Father, the Mother of the Redeemer, the Daughter of humanity, its tender, affable, beneficent friend and lover. Standing on the threshold of Earth and Heaven, she waves the banner of her sacred heart, marshaling hosts of guardian angels, stationing sentinels along the walks of life, inspiring courage to fainting souls hearing with delight the glad tones "All's well," weeping and promising aid when the sad note rises "One

Who is she that looketh forth as the morning, fair as the on, clear as the sun !- Mary. Who is the woman clothed with the sun and the moon under her feet and upon her head a crown of twelve stars?-Mary.

What woman may be on earth, Mary is in heaven. Sit-ting without the portals of the Celestial Council—her mission is to execute its benignant designs. Mary has been saved to the world as an ideal woman, a second Eve. restored in immaculate humanity to the Celestial Paradise.

All this and infinitely more is Mary to the Catholic Church. One cannot exaggerate the love and reverence which she inspires, or put into mathematical form her infinence upon civilized society. She has developed in half a world of human hearts phases of human sympathy which the Protestant world can scarcely comprehend. However little we may be accustomed to reverence the name of Mary, it has a sacred significance to Catholic minds which forbids the ridicule and almost the criticis: of a tender Christian heart. Parents confide their children to the protection of the Holy Virgin. Mothers who have suffered affliction, beg the powers of her intercession and make vows to her of charity and alms giving, and offerings of their daughters to her. These consecrated girls are dressed in white till a certain age according to the vow, and it is not uncommon to know girls of fourteen or sixteen years of age, who have never worn, from slipper to hair color but white. Others, objects of partial yows, wear white with blue. Males as well as females are

christened with the name of Mary.

Writings of the Fathers—traditions, pictures, and statuary, have all contributed to perpetuate this homage to the Virgin. Her influence on Christian art requires the subtiest investigations. What Venus and Cupid were to Greek art. Mary and her infant Son have been to Christian art. The sensual became spiritual-the carnal, divine; the mor tal pet on immortality. Represented with a crown and scepter, she is the Queen of Heaven; with a playful child, she presents a Mediator with an infant sleeping on he lap, she is the mether of a dying Redeemer.

given to every event and association connected with her The most literal and often absurd interpretation As David killed Goliah with five small stones, a Catholic writer declares that the five letters of the name of Marie, pronounced with the intrepid security they ought to inspire, will vanquish the infernal Goliah. In old pictures Mary is represented with rays of grace streaming from every finger. Sometimes she rises from lilies, which denote her three times virgin. Again, she sits in the moon, and men with telescopes regard her, and serolls from their mouths pronounce her without spot. Albert Durer was fond of delinesting the domestic life of the Holy Family Some of his engravings represent Mary spinning tlax angels assist to draw the thread and rock the cradle. In a bearelief at the Louvre Joseph is planing boards in his corpenter's shop; angels pick up the scattered shavings helds the infant Savior-always happy, always tranavil-budding out with loves and angels, who do her house

keeping. One muses over these works of Durer, and see when the reality has been wanting, an arget revels in the idea of domestic bliss.

THE BIBLE IN COMMON SCHOOLS. LETTER FROM DR. CHEEVER.

/Hon GRORGE W BRADFORD, Member of the State Senat My DEAR SIR: I have been surprised to meet in the columns of THE TRIBUNE a public letter addressed to you by Mr Randall, accusing me of injustice toward him, and of a deliberate falsification of his records, in the preface to my work on the Right of the Bible in our Public Schools It is as a simple act of courtery and justice due to all the parties concerned, that I lay before you, through the same hannel, an answer to that letter.

I shall enter into no personalities. If Mr. Randali smiles with his friend at the idea of so humble a personage as myself being deemed of sufficient importance for his notice. can assure him that my personal aspirations are not lofty. and that I am quite content if the truth can gain his attention. Something has touched him, whatever it may be though I see not why, smid the many expressions of opinion in regard to his late decision, he should single me out, on the ground of a solliary sentence in which not even his name was mentioned, and attack me, under my " venerable title of D D," with such very remarkable bitterness.

He evidently imagines that my book was directed against himself, and that it was called forth by his decision on the complaint of Quigley. He is greatly mistaken, and it may relieve his wounded sensibilities by stating that the work has no reference whatever to him, nor was ever suggested or prepared in any way by anything he has done or writ ten, nor would the reader of it be aware that such an individual as himself has ever been in existence. The only paragraph taking notice even of the famous Quigley case, was added in the preface, after the whole volume was printed. Exparte decisions generally arise from hearing only one side, and it is not a very unwise maxim to read a book, before judging of its contents, and denouncing its author. Ands alteram partem, is an essential rule of justice, which, if Mr. Randall had observed, there would have been no occasion whatever for this difficulty. That it is possible, even without official precedent, to arrive at an exparte conclusion, he has himself shown, in attaching as effusions of sectarian bigotry the opinions of a work in defense of the freedom of the Bible, of which, at the very same time, he confesses that he knows nothing at all, ha ing only read one or two paragraphs in the preface. It is himself to descend to the imputation of my having been reveelf the author of the article signed C. in The New-York Observer, on which my remarks in that part of the preface were based, and to which I referred with approbation. I knew not then, and do not know to this day, who the author of that article may be: I only know that Mr. Randell cannot deny the facts, nor overthrow the rea-

Mr Dandell poors forth the vials of his wrath on me from the place of his dignified retirement, and seems to magnify his late office into a sacred form of magistracy among the powers that be, the prescriptive awindness of which, in a heaven ordained inviolability, should have kept the clergy at a distance from all investigation of his conduct. He thinks that in remarking upon one of his decisions, I have failed to revere the sacredness of this dignity, and that, wearing myself "the venerable title of "D. D.," it might have been expected that the conscious possessor of such insignia would silently, and at a reverential distance, contemplate the magnificent movements of the Superintendent of the Public Schools. It is quite a new thing and in results amusing, is our Republican So the Superintendent of the Public Schools. It is quite a new thing, and in reality amusing, in our Republican Society, to see a man under the hallucination of imagining that official dignity can protect him, like the power of ecclesiatical immunities in the middle ages, from the examination of his official career. Mr Randall is mistaken if he supposes that such a divinity doth hedge about our judges, and establish their decisions, that it becomes an irreverent presumption in any man to question them. I, as one of the people, to whom our public officers are amenable, claim the right of investigating the tenor of his luminous deliverances, and according to my light, of reluminous deliverances, and according to my light, of remarking upon them. Some fifteen years ago, in an ad-dress delivered before the New England Society in this dress delivered before the New England Society in this City. I took the opportunity of asserting the importance, nay, the absolute necessity, of a Christian Education, and of the Bible in our Public Schools, for the vitality and primanence of the freedom of our country, and claimed as malienable the New England privilere of speaking one's mind, sentire quid velis, et quod sentius dicere. I have always maintained these views and exercised this privilege, and certainly, in so sacred a cause as the deserte of the Bible against those who would expel it from our schools, I am not now going to lay aside this freedom and to shut my mouth.

In noting the main points of Mr. Randall's letter, as hey occur, we have, first, his defence of an exparte de-ision, under the acknowledgement that his own decision

Mas, as I have averred, exparte.

If I understand Mr. Randall's meaning, he admits that his decision was exparte, and injurious, but justifies it as such, whatever injustice it may have committed, because it has always been the custom of his predecessors in office, and study of this extraordinary tribunal, to make exparte.

If a constant a proper resolutely into an argument to and a rule of this extraordinary tribunat, to make c. parter decisions. He even goes resolutely into an argument to prove what an admirable rule it is; so summary, so expeditious, so saving of time and trouble. When a man has heard one side, and feels comfortably convinced, it is only an exasperation and a needless perplexity to hear the other. Besides, it occasions ill feeling in neighborhoods otherwise quiet, to have one man's statements ripped up and contradicted by opnosite testimogy. "The practice of and contradicted by opposite testimony. "The practice of "hearing and answering ex parts statements. Mr. Randall says," is a practice that has worked well. In eight "cases out of ten, it nips controversy in the bud."

It might almost be regretted, in the contemplation of this argument, that Mr. Randall could not have been a

this argument, that air. Kandali could not have been a companion on the bench with Judge defiries, or a privy counselor of Charles II. In all the history of despotism, in all the records of judicial monstresities, we never before encountered a deliberate defense of exparte decisions, on the ground of their convenience, their saving of time and the ground of their convenience, their saving of time and labor, and their nipping controversy in the bud. Truly they do nip it, and the character and life of the injured party with it! Mr. Randall shall stand in this wisdom of concentrated jurisprudence unrivaled. Neither Webster, nor Livingston, nor Story in America, nor Blackstone, nor Hale, nor Mansfield in England, ever discovered a prin-ciple of codification or a rule of law that would constitute such a simplifying and universally determining process such a simplifying and universally determining process even in cases the most inveterately perplexed and en-tangled. Indeed, it would speedily bring the whole world of questions in dispute, into the happy predicament of having only one side, and nothing at all to be disputed. I am anxious that Mr. Randall should have the whole

I am anxious that Mr. Randall should have the whole benefit of this defense; and I add his own application in the case of the lady injured by his decision. He acknowledges that he did give forth that decision exparts, in terms of harsh censure, knowing all the while that she might be innocent and that the feelings of an innocent and delicate woman would be deeply wounded. But he trusted that if the teacher was innocent, a speedy opportunity would be given him, on an issue of fact, brought behalf as a head trusted that if the teacher was innocent, a speedy opportunity would be given him, on an issue of fact, brought before him by appeal, to vindicase her as publicly as she had been censured. He sentenced her as a criminal, at the complaint of a Roman Catholic Priest, not knowing that she was guilty, not having even tried the question on the issue of fact, in accordance with the rule established by this most original tribunal of comparte decisions) with the determination that if she really were innocent, and if the question of fact should really come up, the question whether any crime had been committed at all, then, on that question of fact, she should be vindicated after having been sentenced, and defamed, and suffering, by the car parte decision. He nobly determined beforehand, that after having carried out the custom of his predecessors in office, so summary and labor-aving, of deciding by caparte testiment, and without trial of the fact, he would then vindicate her from such oppression, if the question of fact should meny, and without trial of the fact, he would then vindicate her from such oppression, if the question of fact should
be brought before him: he would do it, and do it in a manner that should teach a lesson to all oppressors. But
meantime, the exparte decision must be made, because
he importance of the case admitted of no alternative, and
his had been the mode of the tribunal. The vindication
could be deferred, the righting of the injured could be detered: that was not so important, but the speedy decision
on the pressing complaint of a Roman Catholic Priest, was
filmportant. A decision, at all events, must be had—a
specify, exparte decision; the question of fact was not so
inportant, where the importance of the case admitted of no
liternative.

atternative.

Was ever such judicial doctrine heard of! A man accused of crime is brought before the Judge, and the accusation is heard, and the man instantly condemned and sentenced as a criminal, before hearing any defense, and on the ground that if, when the question of fact comes to be argued, if it ever should, the sentence turns out to be wrong, the Judge will vindicate the injured party! But he must first sentence and punish him as a criminal, because the importance of the case admits of no alternative, and exports decisions save time and trouble, and any controversies in the bud! He must first sentence and punish him as a criminal, on the ground of supposition, the ground of accusation, and then if the question of fact, the question whether in truth any crime was committed, has opportunity to come up the reparation and vindication can be made on the question of fact.

Again I say, was ever such judicial doctrine heard of! If the superintendency of public schools constitutes such a tribunal as this, or gives currency and favor to such doctrines, it ought to be abolished forthwith. Some may deem it absolutely incredible that any man in his senses could maintain such opinions. Let them read with care that pertion of Mr. Randall's letter, and let them consider what transactions undisclosed it may intimate, what opportunity for inquisition, desponism and oppression the doctrine affords. We thought Mr. Benedict went to some length when he said: We can do what ought to satisfy all, and then the unfounded complaints of a few will be but Was ever such judicial doctrine heard of! A man ac-

gth when he said: We can do what ought to satisfy then the unfounded complaints of a few will be and then the unfounded complaints of a few will be but the expression of their weakness. But this deliberate ac gment and defense of an ex parte judicial scho where the weak and the injured must first suff tribunal, where the weak and the injured must first suffer as for guilt and atterward be tried on the question of the reality of such guilt, indicates an irresponsibility and des-potic style of procedure in the administration of our school system, which it becomes the People to investigate. I say

the People, for it is their interests preeminently that are at stake, in the prosperity and freedom, or the bondage and damage, of our Public Schools.

On another point, Mr. Randall's vindication, as he terms it, proceeds upon the assumption that I have charged him with being opposed to the use of the Bible as a class-book in the schools. I have made no such charge whatever, but have confined myself wholly to the consideration of his decision, and that, too, as the paragraph plainly shows, with reference to the use of the Bible by the subject is of the matter of the Bible and a proper of any one man in the office of Superintendent of his decision, and that, too, as the paragraph plainly shows, with reference to the use of the Bible by the pupils. His quotations from himself are therefore entirely inapposite; they embrace assertions that I have not contradicted. He says, "I be "lieve that the Holy Scriptures and especially the portion of the Bible by the pupils who have attained sindicient "literary and mental culture to understand their import." I believe they may, as a matter of right, be read as a class-book by those whose parents desire it. But I am "clearly of opinion that the reading of no version of them "can be forced on those whose consciences and religion object to such version."

I have nowhere denied this, nor have I intimated that Mr. Randall does not believe this What Mr. Randall therefore, has "nalled to the counter" is just a place of the proper to be a conscience and religion object to such version."

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There nowhere denied this, nor have I intimated that Mr. Randall does not believe this. What Mr. Randall, therefore, has "nailed to the counter" is just a piece of his own counterfeit money, which he thought was true coin. I agree perfectly with Mr. Randall in all this. I have maintained the same principles in my work, as Mr. Randall himself would have seen had he taken the treuble to read it, instead of denouncing me as a narrow and higoded tanatic, who holds that the reading of the Bible should be forced upon an unwilling consence. I am much more against force than Mr. Randall, for I would not only not have the Bible forced upon any one, Here, perhaps, we differ. I am clearly of opinion, as I have shown in my book, that the reading of no version can be forced on those whose consciences and religion object to such version. I have argued in my work for the perfect freedom of the Bible, but especially that the pretense of no mans a conceience as against it, shall be permitted to force it away from the man whose conscience his favor of it. I have demonstrated that the conscience which demands the Bible in a common school education has a unquestionable a right to be regarded as the conscience questionable a right to be regarded as the conscience

Randall accuses me of falsifying a record—the record of his judicial decision. He claims that I must have seen his record of his decision, for that when I wrote, it had been recently and widely published. His assertion is as follows: "He saw it, for he immediately com-menced presching and lecturing on its despotic, unia "thorized and illegal dectrines." This is his argument on assumption, the issue of fact must not be tried till after

the decision

If all Mr. Randall's judicial conclusions and records have been such as this, it is only wonderful that he has so have been such as this, it is only wonderful that he has so long escaped an arraignment. The while of my para graph on Mr. Hendall's decision is with reference to the report of it in The Ave Fork Observer; and what Mr. Randall refers to as the record of it, which he accuses me of faisifying. I not only had not then seen, bathave not to this day. I had seen the ordinary notices of the case, and Mr. Morrie's clear and eagent letter, and found evidence around in that testimony to prove the injurities of Mr. enough in that testimony to prove the injustice of Mr. Hardell's decision, a decision which was known and widely commented on without the publication of its judi

ial record. But Mr. Randell's evidence to prove his flagrant asser But Mr. Randall's evidence to prove his flagrant asser-tion that I ked seen it, is still more remarkable. If this is also a specimen of the testimony and logic habitual with this gentleman, and constituting the guide of his decisions, it cannot be thought strange that some of them should at length be found not entirely infallible. He argues that I must have seen it, for he asserts that I must have seen it, for he asserts that I must have been it and lettering out it. I feet compelled to puncture this wind bay of vanity, the thing is absowho gave Mr. Rardan this inn-matter by what a nather thority did he dare make this assertion, and base upon it the charge against me of deliberately falsifying a judicial record! He has himself uttered a false charge, absolutely and entirely false, and on the ground of that utterance has rought to repreach and defame my character as a clergyman. Perhaps he will justify this also on the ground that it was necessarily expare; that the impor-tance of the case admitted no other alternative; and that, when he has time to examine the question of fact, he will windicate me as publicly as he has defamed me.

vindicate me as publicly as he has defamed me.

I have said, and now repeat it, that the exclusion of the
Bible and religious instruction and prayer from the schools
during school hours is the exclusion of them entirely.

Over any other hours Mr. Randall has no anthority to Over any other hours Mr. Randall has no authority to legislate. To banish prayer and religion from the com-men schools during school bours, is to banish them from the whole system. And in vain will Mr. Randall, admit-ting that this was his view, these the principles on which he acted, bring up his own belief that the Bible may be read in school by persons of a certain degree of literary and mental culture, or that it may be read out of school hours, as a proof that his decision was not against the freedem of the Bible in our common schools. It might as well be asserted that a permission to teachers to assemble freedom of the Bible in our common schools. It might as well be asserted that a permission to teachors to assemble at midnight and read the Bible in the school houses, with prayer, was the freedom of the Bible in schools; or that the privilege of taking the children down to Barnam's Museum before breakfast, and then reading the Bible to them, was the freedom of the Bible in schools. The fit teen minutes, or the two hours, before the appointed time of school exercises, do not come within the limits of the question. To restrict the Bible and Christianity to any term of time out of school entirely.

Now, then, I repeat the declaration that "the Superintended on an experte view, has issued a indigment doing

rendent on an experie view, has issued a judgment doing great it justice to individuals, and assuming, contrary to the enature and special and common law of our school system, that neither the Bible may be read, nor religious instructions given. To say that they must not be given, nor prayer be offered, in school hours, is to banish them contrary. "nor prayer be offered, in school hours, is to banish them centifiely. The act is despotic, unanthorized, iliegd."
That it was unjust, I prove by Mr. Morris's tostimony. That it was illegal, I prove by the school statutes them selves. That it was deepotic, follows inevitably, but is also capable of separate proof, on the ground of its being the assumption of a power not conferred by law, nor consistent with justice, and the exercise of a prorogative with which no Judgements to hairwested. which no Judge ought to be invested.

The Common School Statute to which particularly I re-fer, and which Mr. Randall's decision violates, is this: Teachers may open and close their schools with prayer "and the reading of the Scriptures, accompanied with suitable remarks; taking care to avoid all discussion of common troverted points, or sectarian dogmas." (Randall's Common School System of the State of New-York, page 273.)

mon School System of the State of New-York, page 273.)

Now it is as plain as a pike staff, that any decision denying to teachers this liberty, is illegal and despotic: and in vain can it be argued, from other orders and decisions, as Mr. Randail has done in the case of Burlingame, that preyers cannot form any part of the school exercises, or that Gen. Dix "repeatedly held, in effect, that prayers "cannot be offered in school hours," or that Mr. Randall only took the same view as his predecessors. Either the body of decisions and statutes is a medley of confused and contradictory principles and rules, or it is legal to open and close the schools with prayer and reading of the Scriptures. If it be legal, then Mr. Randall's decision is illegal.

illegal.

If, on the other hand, it be illegal, and the Christian reigion is by law prohibited from being taught, then are on Fublic Schools and our School teachers under a most odious and irreligious despotism, and our system of Com mon School education is anything but free. It is fit for any class of bondmen under heaven, rather than the citi

as of this free republic. The law for the freedom of the Bible and of religion The law for the freedom of the Bible and of religion, which I have quoted above, conveys the very opinions and view set forth in the book which I have published, and concerning which Mr. Randall has given one of his exparte decisions. It is a summary of that freedom of religious instruction-religious, not sectarian—for which I contend, and without fwhich, the system is a despotism. These principles were settled in the very foundation of the system in this State, and are secured by precedent and law. And yet, Mr. Randall utters the following sentence: "Dr. "Cheever will. I fancy, live to be a very old man, if he lives to see any one elected Superintendent of Common Schools in this State who will either desire or dare to carry out the narrow and bigoted views which he enter-tains. Of these views the preceding law in our Comcarry out the narrow and olgoted views which he enter-ctains. Of these views the preceding law in our Com-non School Statutes is a perfect summary, and these views are found inculcated in the very history of the School sys-em: and here we have an officer of that system averring hat no man dare carry out its principles of education, as provided for by law!

that no man dore carry out its principles of education, as provided for by law!

In the Common School system, the Bible appears as a fixture from the outset. At the earliest period, the Commissioner recommended "the practice of having select "chapters read at the opening of the school in the morning, and the like at the close in the afternoon." As late as 1858, the Superintendent, remarking on the point that "moral instruction and training should constitute a principal branch of the system of education, declared that there "could be no ground to apprehend that the schools "would be used for the purpose of favoring any particular sect, if the sacred writings, which are their own safest interpreters, are read without any other comment than such as may be necessary to explain and enforce, by familiar illustration, the lessons of duty which they teach." The freedom of such explanation and instruction it was never supposed was to be restricted to a period out of the regular school hours. Mr. Randall's decision against prayer, and the stealthy expulsion of the scriptures in so many instances, and the inquisitorial suppression even of the Lord's Prayer, are all illegal encroachments, as well as contrary to the just principles of freedom and theroughness in a commen school education.

It is on high and unsecturian grounds that I defend the right and obligation of the Freedom of the Bible and of the Christian religion in the Public Schools. By what political management it has come to pass that a Common School officer could affirm that no man dare maintain the freedom of religion in our schools, I know not. But I do know that the people have reason to look narrowty affer the privileges of their religious liberty for their children. I stand forth as the defender of freedom, religious freedom, republican freedom the freedom of the people to say whether the Bible and prayer shall or shall not be

I stand forth as the defender of freedom, religious freedom, republican freedom, the freedom of the people to say whether the Bible and prayer shall or shall not be prohibited from the teachers and the children in that free Common School system for which they are taxed. I stand opposed to all sectarianism, but especially to that form of sectarianism which would banish religion and the Bible under the pretense and reproach that they themselves are sectarian. I am prond of my position. Mr. Randall is at full liberty to denounce me as a sectarian bigot, but it is not difficult to indure that reproach when it falls equally upon such men as Washington, Story, Webster, Governor Clinton, Governor Lewis and other persons who have

Ingress and egress to and from our port may now be considered as having fairly commenced, unless, indeed, a strong westerly wind should spring up within two or three days, and drive the ice (which was carried up the Lake by the recent storm, back upon us again.

The propeller New England left here last Monday evening, 10th, and arrived at Cleveland yesterday afternoon at o'clock, making the trip in twenty hours. As this is about the usual time occupied by propellers between the two Cities, it shows that the lee was scarcely an obstruction to her passage. Two or three other vessels sailed yesterday morning. One of them arrived at Cleveland this morn-

menning. One of them arrived at Ceresian this instruing, the others were bound farther up the Lake.

Several vessels have taken out clearances, and would
no doubt have sailed to day, but there has been a dead
calm. With the exception of a strip of loc, not far from
the mouth of the creek, and so no loose fields to the south,

the mouth of the creek, and so no loose fields to the south, there is scarcely a cause of fear of difficulty from ice, and even these must soon give way to the genial influence of our present fire weather.

There are quite a number of propellers and schooners on the stocks nearly resdy to Isaneh, besides several that have shready been put in the water this spring. The steamers Plamouth Rock and Western World are harrying forward to completion, the former being already athat, and the latter to be launched in a few days. The Western world will be a floating city, being \$35 feet in length, and capable of accommodating a larger number of passengers then any other steamer on these waters. She is to be any other steamer on these waters. She is to be hed in the "highest style of the art." They are to in the Michigan Central Railroad Line, between here

and Detroit.

The U. S. Mail, leaving Detroit via the Canada route. remains on the road twenty four hours. It is said that there is no time saved by this detour through a portion of Queen Vie's dominions, and consequently nothing garact

Missesory - The St. Paul Democrat of the 29th ult

Misnesota.—The St. Paul Democrat of the 29th ult. contains the following items:

"Westware Ho!—Anson Northup, Esq., of Hannspin County, informs us that he is now fitting out a company of emigrants for Washington Territory. He designs leaving Minneapolis on or about the first day of May, and intends taking the route traveled by Gov. Sevens, except Mr. N. and party will go by way of Traverse des Sioux and Fort Ridgley, on the Minnesota River. We doubt not this route will be much traveled by persons emigrating to Washington and Oregon Territories; and if the Hon Wan. H. Nobles, who is now in Washington for that purpose, succeeds in getting an appropriation for an emigrant route to Oregon and Californis, we doubt not our Territory will become the rotte, not only for the above points, but also for the land of gold.

"Isprovements.—As the spring approaches, so does the bustle of building increase. On every street we observe extensive preparations making for building; and we shall be much disappointed if double the number of edifices are not erected this year in St. Paul that were last.

"Grap to Hear Ir.—We understand there is a project."

GLAD TO HEAR IT -We understand there is a project

on foot by the members of the different Orders in this city, to build a beautiful hall for the mee.ings of the Maschie and Odd Fellows Lodges.

"We learn the materials are ready for a new hotel at Minnetonka City, which is to be erected immediately. Visitors to that lovely region will find ample accommodations of the state of th tions, and of the first order. A new and spacious store is also being erected, and a number of handsome dwellings are also in process of erection. Besides this, the timbers for the steamboat, which is to ply upon the Lake, are all ready, and the engine is expected by the first boat. There are also about a dozen sail boats and skills for the ac-commodation of visitors. tions, and of the first order. A new and spacio

commedition of visitors.

"All the folls up the Lake are busily engaged making their yearly supply of maple sugar. Persons wishing residences in this delightful region, can now secure hand-

In the Supreme Court which convened on the 21st "In the Supreme Court which convened on the 21st inst, in the case of the bill of exceptions from the District Court of the First Judicial District, in the case of the United States vs. Yache za, (a Sioux Indian) for the murder of a German woman in Scott County some eighteen months ego, the judgment and sentence of the Court beliew were sustained; and we understand Gov. Gorman has signed his death warrant, and that his execution will take place on Friday, the 7th proximo.

"Stevens & Co. s Mill at Minnetonka City has been the scene of rare sport for the last week, in the way of ang-

scene of rare sport for the last week, in the way of ang-ling. On Thursday last two teems were loaded with fish ling. On Thursday last two teems were loaded with fish and the party that caught them were compelled to leave an immense quantity on the bank of the lake, and on Saturday five teems were waiting to be loaded with the spoils. The fish averaged five pounds each, and are of

excellent quality.

"Sheriff Brown, of Minneapolis, informs us that the Farring forwing or anime aposts, informs as that con-farmers of Hennepin County are busily engaged plowing, preparatory to putting in their crops. It is confidently ex-pected that more than double the number of acres of land will be be brought under cultivation in Hennepin County this year than last.

this year than last.
"Snow to the depth of half an inch fell on Saturday night last; but the warm rays of old Sol. on Sunday, soon caused it to diappear."

Cavana - The following paragraphs show that the Canadians are getting some of the "Young America" spirit among them. As things now look, the time is not far distant when "fast people" will be found elsewhere than in

Yankee land:
"Steamboats commenced running between Toronto,
Kingston and Hamilton on the 10th inst.
"It is said near 1,000 new buildings will be creeted in
Toronto during 1824. Mechanics of all kinds are wanted.
"Real estate speculations are going on in all parts of the

vinces.
The Grand Turk Railway is progressing at various

The towns of Coburg and Port Hope are about to extend their harbor facilities. The railways now being con

structed by these two towns into the interior, are going aheast very rapidly.

"The iron is now laid up a the road from Toronto to Georgian Bay, within fifteen miles of its northern termi-nue. Passengers by August can leave Rochester in the morning and be at Saut Ste. Marie the next day even

of wire in working order, with eighty five offices.

"Sykes & Co. have the contract for the Quebec and Montreal Railroad, on the North Shore. Price \$5,000,000.

The same firm are building the Montreal and Bytown Railroad, for \$4,000,000, and the Brockville and Georgian Bay Road for \$4,000,000,

The cost of all the railways now being constructed in the Provinces is estimated at \$90,000,000. The money comes chiefly from England, on Municipal Debentures and Government Stocks.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION .- A letter dated Acapulco March 15, gives the plan politice of General Alvarez and his revolutionary party. It consists of ten articles. The

ist is so tonows: 1st. Gen. Santa Anna, having forfeited the confidence of te nation, is dismissed, with all the employes whom he

has placed in power.

The others provide for electing a President ad interim, she shall within fifteen days convoke Congress on the basis of the law of 1841, which shall meet within four months and reorganize the Republic. Until a new tariff is adopted, that of President Caballos shall role, and the

souths and reeighnest caballos shall rule, and the sew one shall be no less liberal.

By article 8th, the existing laws of conscription, passports, espitation tax, excise duties, and all others which are repugnant to a republican system, are abolished. These are the most important features of the plan. The letter concludes as follows:

The people here are very unanimous in favor of the movement, and the leaders whom I have met seem to be brave and very intelligent men. I had heard much about General Alvarez being an Indian, is Pinto, and an ignorant man; but he has displayed great acumen and energy of character here, and his intelligence certainly compares favorably with that of Santa Anna, in the fact that the first measure of the latter was to suppress the press, while first measure of the latter was to suppress the press, while that of the former was to establish a complete freedom

therein.

He has now about 5,000 men fairly equipped, and a portion of them well drilled and is strongly posted in the mountain passes between here and the City of Mexico, where he awaits Santa Anna.

We find the following in The Maysrille (Ky) Eagle of

April 8:
ENTICING AWAY A SLAVE.—Mrs. Affleck was arrested at her residence in Louisville on Thursday, charged with enticing away and running off a negro woman belonging to Prof. Gross. Mrs. A went to the Jeffersouville Railroad office and bought a ticket purporting to be for her own use. She gave the ticket to the negro woman, who was to go over in the omnibus on the following morning. Mrs. A. is a dressmaker.

INFORMATION WANTED !—Of Stephen Arnold Douglas, late resident of Chicago, III., who left his home for Washington City in November. When last heard from he was in that city trying to pass a bad bill. If any of the officers of that city can give any information as to his whereabouts, as d will leave the intelligence at the office of The National Era, it will be a great relief to his afflicted friends, who greatly fear he has done every with himself. [Orand River (Mich.) Record

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS

New-York, April 11 .- The weather for a week past has been good for plowing in the vicinity of this city, though not so warm as to make an overcost uncomfortable, except in the middle of the day. At Philadelphia on Physiday last it was spring warm. The gardeners and farmers were all busy pumng in seeds. The next day we were at Newburg, and found the ground still so freety as to render plowing and spading afficult except in warm situations; and the air, though cool, very much more like March than April. When we returned to the City on Saturday evening, we were made sensible that we had been " above the Highlands"

Last night we had a weshing rain, and to day have a clear, drying sun, but cool atmosphere for the season. Rochester, April 8 -We have had the earth frozen two

and a half feet deep, and it is not out yet. The hard freezing did not burt the wheat but the freezing and thawing of March has injured it a good deal on clay soils. According to year theory, this can be obviated by underdraining. I presume that it is so, for all the wheat I have naticed on dry soils looks well. Our land was getting dry, but we have just had rain and snow. I think farmers of Monroe County may calculate on an average crop of

Columbiana, Co., O., April 4.-Winter broke early here and many plowed their corn ground in March, after which it froze hard. [That will be of great benefit to it] Now the weather is good and farmers are sowing oats and plant ing po-atoes. Our prospect of wheat is very poor. Owing to drouth last fall it did not come forward well, and the winter has been a bad one, with but little snow, and much of the wheat is frezen to death. It is worthy of notice that the drilled wheat is not half as much injured as the other

Soline Co, Mo. March 29 -We have had a very pleas ant winter but no rain for six months; that is by n guage, only 14 inches in that time, and no snow. But little wheat is grown here. The crops are corn, hemp, hogs and niggers.

Augusta, Me , April 6 .- This winter has been one of deep snows, constantly obstructing travel. On the 1st inst the snew was three feet deep on a level. We suppose it will go off by and by, and we shall plant and grow our usual crops. In 1819, April 1, the snow was deeper than it was this year. Eleven years ago to day we had a heavy so w all day. It fell a foot deep, damp and solid. We had that winter fifteen feet of snow, and it continued till the first of May, but notwithstanding, the summer was a fruitful one.

THE WEATHER IN WESTERN NEW YORK -The western part of the State seems to have been favored with all sorts weather of late. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Menday says

Menday, says

We have witnessed some changeable weather here of casionally, but the freals of the last few hours have surpassed anything we ever before beheld. In the night it thundered and lightened severely, and then it raised, and anon came frest, then rain again, and then snow. At present a sort of sleet, half snow, half rain, is falling, and the streets are ankle deep in "slush."

From The Rechester American, April 11.

From The Rechester American April 11.
Saterday evening brought us two thunder showers. In he afternoon the thermometer marked 10 deg. Sunday norning it was at 25 deg. Sunday afternoon there was hunder. Sunday night it rained bard for many hours. Festerday it snowed the greater part of the day, and a festerday it snowed the greater part of the day, and a large quantity of the "poor man's manuse" the winter crops.

SPRING NEAR THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.-A writer from Lancaster, N. H., to The Christian Inquirer, under date of March 27th, says:

"It would be a bold figure of speech to talk of winter as being over in this latitude yet, however balary may be the skies and thick the mad in that of New York. We have something like a foot of anow on the ground, and the thermometer has ranged several times, during the last week, below zero. The winter has been an unusually severe one, even for this arctic region. Perhaps the average amount of cold has not been greater than usual, but there have been more exercisely every days than are recolhave been more excessively severe days than are re-lected for several years. In my diary of the weathe-find such records of the state of the mercury as those; 18, 20, 26, 28, 32, 34, and even 36 below zero! The most arrient lover of winter might be satisfied with such a temperature, one would think. The average quantity of snow has been less than usual, though enough for all practical purposes. The sleighing has been the ne plus witra of that exhibitanting kind of traveling."

The following are names of the Board of Visitors ap pointed to attend the examination of the Military Academy at West Point, June 1, 1854 :

At West Point, June 1, 1854:
Hen John J. Morrison, Indiana
Winslow Tourner, Eng. Missorit.
J. B. Luckie, Kay. Arkansas
Chas W. Whoplen Keq. Arkansas
Chas W. Whoplen Keq. Mich.
John H. Minsey Touss.
Saml. Y. Hayard, Eng. N. J.
Hon. J. Clemens, Virtidia
Wm. W. Lea Eng. Tempesson.

George Holtzbecker, Delawa

EDUCATION IN VIRGINIA-The Richmond Whig argues

tion in that State. It says:
"Every decade exhibits a rapid and fearful increase of this mass of timereness. In 1840, the number of the unlettered in Victima amounted to 50,000. In 1850, it exceeded 0.000. At this rate it will not require many centuries to extinguish all knowledge of letters in the State."

Not many, we think also, provided teachers are incareerated in prison, simply because they endeavor to enlighten

your children. Missouri-The people of this offspring of the "Missouri Compromise, appear to be opposed to a disturbance of that compact now. In reference to the stendy organization of a Government for the Territory west of Missouri,

Mr. Gardenhire, the present Attorney General of Mobile,

Mr. Gardenbire, the present Attorney General of Mobile, writes to the St. Joseph Convention:

"To oppose the organization of Nebraska until the Missouri compromise is repealed, is substantially to oppose it forever. The dullest politician cannot fall to see that its repeal under existing circumstances, is impossible. An overwhelming majority at re in favor of it upon principle, while perhaps a majority of the minority are unwilling to see it disturbed, and the exciting themes connected with it let loose again upon the community. Such opposition is not only equivalent to unconditional heatility, but brings to life and animation again Slavery agitation, with all its itery and exciting elements, which, when firmly scated in the public mind, shakes the Union as the forest in a tempest, and ought to be avoided by all good citizens—North and South—as mariners avoid the reef on the perilous deep."

We here give an extract from the letter addressed to the Convention by the Hon. WILLARD P. HALL, author of the bill for the organization of the Territories, introduced at the

bill for the organization of the Territories, introduced at the last session of Congress.

"If Nebraska be organized our cizens will settle it, and as the Missouri Compromise prohibits Slavery within its limits, it is contended that the result will be the erection of one more free State west of Missouri. But it is equally true that the construction of a railroad through Nebraska will settle it also. Are we then ready to say that the Pacific Railroad shall not start from the Western frontier unless the Missouri Compromise is repealed?

"What are we to gain by agitating the repeal of that measure? The strength of the free States as compared with the slave States was less then than now; and the spirit of modern abolitionism was almost unknown.

pared with the slave States was less then than now; and the spirit of modern abolitionism was almost unknown. And yet the Missouri Compromise was the best thing that the men of that day were able to accomplish for the slaveholding States. What then I repeat, are we to gain by agitating its repeal? Nothing better for ourselves. But we may enable agitators to raise the cry of repeal against the compromise measures of 1859, and perchance enable them to sweep the Fugitive Slave law from our statute book. I can see nothing desirable in all this to the people of Missouri.

Mesers. Gardenhire and Hall are both induential Demograts. The group of the Demograps at St. Louis. The

crais The organ of the Democracy at St. Louis. The Daily Democrat, speaks out in the same vein, and rebukes the Atchisons and Douglases who are retarding the great interests of the West by their efforts to repeal the Missouri

interests of the West by their entors to repeat the suscent Compromise. The Democrat says:

"Look at the results of Douglas's bill. The object which ostensibly it purported to accomplish, but which in reality it intended to prevent, and which all men interested in the Territories deemed certain and near at hand, has receded far into the future, and, instead of a certainty, has become a possibility. Unless a counter movement takes place in Congress immediately, we assert that the interests of the Union, and those of Missouri in particular involved in the ansacty construction of the Pavision. the interests of the Chion, and those of Missouri in par-ticular, involved in the speedy construction of the Pacific Bailroad, will have been set back for years. Progress will run away, and legitimate enterprise will turn from the great undertaking in which it has toiled with such suc-cess and degenerate into Wills. will run awry, and legitimate enterprise will turn from the greet undertaking in which it has toiled with such success, and degenerate into Walker expeditions. Shut out the great and wild but teeming Territories of the West from the eagle eye of enterprise, and it will bend its gaze upon the South. Debar it from using the implements of industry, and it will take to its heart the ethics and to its hands the weapons of filliousterism. Who will be responsible for this? Undoubtedly the men whom we have named. Already they have applied a gairant battery, in the shape of a proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise, to the most sensitive nerve in the system, and the whole body positic has thrilled and shaken under the reckless experiment. It is true the result will be as fatal to the fortunes of the authors of the bill as to the material and meral interests of the West. The infirm ambition of Stephen Arnold Douglas could now as easily make him Caar of all the Russias as President of the United States. Senator Atchison, on whose spirit is the shadow of the coming event, is contemplating emigrating with his household be sorry to say that the people of Platte County or the bush-rangers of Texas will suffer by the transfer of the Vice Freeident's household gods. But the Administration has also suffered, for it grappled with the spirit of Freedem, and, like Jacob wrestling with the angel, it has been crippled in the contest.

NEW-YORK TOWN MEETINGS - Supervisor GREENE COUNTY.

CORDAN John Oracion Halcott-Martin Marrian Levington Frankin B. Lander Martin Marrian Levington Frankin B. Lander Marrian Levington Frankin John B. Basse, Jewett-Alum a Woodwald, Hussey N. H. Gray. Corsackie-Barres Gay. Carskill-J A Cooks. Durham-J Uteer. Durham—J. Uter.
Democrate—16. Fret wille
Caire—Elius I. Dutcher. Jewest—Ashland—Lyman Robinson. Hunter—YATES COUNTY.

ATTES COUNTY.

Democrats—A.

Potter—Itean Lane.
Benton—lease N. Gage.
Middless—Other S. Wilson
Dirig.
TompKins COUNTY.
Tompcrats. Torrey-Lather Sisson. Barrington-Martin Holm Starkey-Daniel Lanning. Democrats-5.
Ithacs-S B Cushing
Hector- Vish.
Danby- Nourse.
Lansing-W R Fitch. Whige-

Dryden - Warren D Elli Careline - R H S Hyde Newfeld - Cutler Enfels - Joseph Rolfe Ulysses - A B Dickerns Last year 6 Whites and Whice-3.

Rolton-George B Reynolds.
Luserne-William H Wells.
Luserne-William H Wells.
Cusensberry-James C Finch.
Source Street B Caldwell Hirsm Wood.
Chester Crinc Mead.
ROCKLAND CO.—In Orangelown, Issae J Blue

saliosa Company, who were particularly analous for the case of a Justice of the Peace (avorable to their interests

RESSELATE CO.—The Board will stand 9 Whiga sollt Democrats.
SCHARECTABY Co.—Whigs, 5: Democrats, 4.
OBLEASS Co.—Whigs, 4: Hards, 1: Softs, 4.
Livingstos Co.—Mt. Morris, Loicester, Nunda, Portage, Genegea, York Sparis Consens Livouis and Aven, sleet Washpervisors. Groveland, North Danville and Lima, chose Desc.

ONTARIO CO — Canandaigus, Bristol, East Bloomfelt Hopewell and Gerham, elect Whigs: and Sences and Mandescholes Demorrals. ALBANY CO — The Board will probably stand 13 Whigs Democrats, and in New-Scotland there is a tie. In Bethirban's Temperance ticket was elected.

MUNICIPAL AND TOWN ELECTIONS.

Athany N. Y - A mixed ticket of Whige and Ha Shells was elected over the Administration, or Soft ticket.

SCHENKTADT, N. Y.—Myors Hard) is elected Mayer.

The White elected their caudidance for Jostice and Police Omacab
by declaive investities, three of the flow city supervisor, (again), and claim of the ten Adderness. Six Democratic Atterna
held over, and two new ones being elected, will make the Alderna
held over, and two new ones being elected, will make the Alderna

WATERLEO, N. Y.—Three Trustees, two Assessors de Collector and Trasserer are Whigs. Two of the Trustees one be-cesor and Chick are Democrats. The friends of temperator and triumphent

ROSE, N. Y.—For President, Beech, (Whig.) 383; And
strong, Dennikas. The Whige carried the President, five Drain
two File Warders and an Assessor, and the Democrass the Clear
Treasurer, Police Commandels, Collection, four Trainers, and one for n. XXXX, N. Y -Two Whig and two Democratic Pro-

tere are chosen. The election is said to have been file; al, files as, the old elective officers hold over.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—A. Whig. Trensurer is chosen. On ELMIRA, N. Y.—A. Whig. Trensurer is chosen. On the control of the chosen. CODESSEUROR, N. Y.—The Charter ticket elected

OUR NEITHFORM, N. Y.— The CHARTET MEAST OPENS of supposed of Whites and a Democrat. Whig, has been cheer the Charter of the Charter of the present Legislate to real crity are about 40%. All the dispersions, all the Alders of one the Recorder, Collector, &c. are Wings.

WARRAW, N. Y.—The Independents carried the day.

Mr. VERSON—The Independents generally carried in

Catais, Me —The Whigs made a clean sweep. Wille

Catars, Me — The Whige made a clean aweep. Wills:

11. Tyler. Mayor.

Castos, Ohio — Benj. F. Leiter, anti Nobraska Demeral: is elected Mayor. He was one of the principal orders at a recent state Convention protestics, against the repeal of the beson't Comprote sea.

Dayrow, O.—The contest was of a purely local charter. Young, Mayor, by a majority over Lowery the next high candinate of 5th votes. Lowery's rote being 333 and Young's 5th the other condicates, and error to Marshall issued an adjress in Section 5th votes. Medican for Marshall issued an adjress in our of the Nebrasha bill. His name was Broglamia Sect. Of a individual 7th Dushos Budy franchesays: "He entered at the wear of the Nebrasha bill. His name was Broglamia Sect. Of a individual 7th Dushos Budy franchesays: "He entered at the wear of the beats of Selected as a second. But he circle is a warrant. But he circle. As why! Will nay one dare to influence a sould the first increase for the order of the second only 11. The explanation must be also the first of the second only 11. The explanation must what in undertaking to carry "Nebraska," he broke down. Bro Hercales may nade take too much; and we instet that it is not indened the majority of the third in the second of the second of the first of the disconding column dashed down under the high of Mr. Hest that his spinal column dashed down under the high of Mr. Hest that his plane column dashed down under the high of Mr. Hest that his grain column dashed down under the high of Mr. Hest that his grain column dashed down under the high of the was able to "hobble slong" as well as he will be head.

without raising any political issue.

Sandleng O.—The conflect was not a political one. The
Marrier (Den) says. "That it is an expression against the passages"
the Nebraska bill in decited and emphatic language."

Annon, O.—The Township Ticket, nominated by a private cancer, was elected by an average majetty of about broke
while the Corporation Ticket selected by the public cancer, we Nebraska candidate was elected, and Temporance men generally in principal corporation and township officers.

BUCYBUS, O.—S. R. Hurris, anti-Nobraska Mayordess.

d the remainder of the same ticket ST LOUIS, Mo. - The entire Benton Democratic Rele and the remainder of the same ticket.

ST LOUIS, MO.—The entire Benton Democratic Rick is elected by large majorities, compased of the following season. John How, Mayor, Henry Overstok: Controller: Affect Bestow Anditor; Louis Bach, Treasurer; Sourates Nawman Resteer; M. M. Marchall, C. M. Marchall, W. I. Fritchard, Supt. Water Works; W. M. Lingo, Supt. Wathonser, John Dutack, Harbor Masser. Three of the alderman Wals, sithere Hentonians. The delegates are equally divided, six. What at at Entoticians. This result is considered a popular appear of the course purveed by Co. Benton on the Nebrack appear appear of the course purveed by Co. Benton on the Nebrack appears of the course purveed by Co. Benton on the Nebrack appears of the course in the Administration, who have jost removed the Wh. Pozmanter and appointed Col. D. H. Armstrong, a violent satisfaction in his place. Bestoring to the causes which induced the pointment for Postmaster, The St. Leons Republices, an anti-Besto. Nebrack at the case of the course of the cours

FLIST, MICH.—The candidates of both parties were vorable to the Prohibitory Liquor law.

CHICAGO, I.L.—From the names of the municipal sers they are of an authorbank hue. The election, however, on the conducted on strictly party issues, local questions effecting bresult to a strate stont.

JOLIET, III.—The friends of education triumphed on the conduction of the con

SPRINGFIELD, III - Wm. H. Herndon (Ind.) bas been

elected Mayor. The vote stood: Herndon, 484; Saunders, 22.
LACON, III.—The City Election, which took place of
Monday has resulted in the complete triumph of the Whig and as WALKEGAN, Ill.—So great was the indignation of the world against the Nebraska bill, that both the candidates is people against the Nebraska bill, that both the candidates and Supervisor were pledged against it.

JACKSONVILLE, III.—The Temperance ticket was chosen

entire.

Wisconsin.—Anti Nebraska and People's tickets were slected in Osikosh, Fond du Lac. Racine, Beloit and Wantesha b Janesville Sve of the eight Aldermen are Independents, and Mayor is a Democrat.

KENOSHA. Wis.—C. C. Sholes, anti-Nebraska, and asti-Figure Stave Law elected Mayor.

Michigan City Ind.—The struggle was not conducted on partison grounds. H. Lawson, Independent, was elected Mayor.

majority.
ruuque, Iowa.—The regular Democratic ticket is de
t-Farley. (Whig) being elected Mayor, with a Conneil of is LINCHBURG, VA.—Branch, anti-Temperance, is elected

Mayor.

RICHMOND, VA.—A change has been effected in the office of Gauger of Liquors. All of the other old officers are elected we believe, if we accept some changes, perhaps in the election of Aldermon and Members of the City Council. The greatest anglement was manifested in regard to the election of City Sergons. Martin M. Lipcomb is absorted to this office, to succeed Mr. John M.

Columnia, S. C.—William Maybin, (Ind.,) has been

NEW YORK—A meeting of the Democratic (Hard Shell State Committee was held at Albany, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of the maintenance of the Adamstine Democratic organization, rejoicing at the result in New Hampshire. Rhode Island and Connecticut, approving adaptationing the course of the Hon. Francis B. Cutting, cogratulating the Democracy upon the passage by the Lagislature and the adoption by the people of the resolution for the amendment of the Constitution, providing for the Ealargement of the Eric Canal, and the completion of other public works, concluding by calling a State Convention of the National Democracy at Syracue, July 12, for the members of the State officers. This call is signed by the members of the State Committee.

members of the State Committee.

The Sandy Hill Herald Hard) recommends Gen. Or ville Clark of Washington Co. for Governor. The Herald scouts at the nomination of Governor Seymour for another the second of the Second Seymour for another second Seymour for PENNSTLVANIA - Gen. Sam Houston has been noming held at Mo

PENSAUL ANIA — Gen. Sam Houston has been homeded for the next Presidency by a meeting held at Mattrose, on the 3d inst, for the stand he has taken for the preservation of the good faith of the nation, his support of the clerty of the North, and his sentiments on the Compromises heretofore enacted.

Onto — The Democracy of Highland County are moring in the matter of the iniquitous Tax Law and the braska bill. Gen. McDowell, Gen. Butler, Mr. Base, Mr. Howles and other leaders of the party, denounce has a iniquitous.

as iniquitous.

A general North-western Sabbath Convention has been called to meet at Chicago, Ill., May 17.